

The Crittenden Press.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 3, 1894.

NUMBER 46.

Highest of an
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LINDSAY SPEAKS.

THE TARIFF BILL NOT PERFECT BUT A STEP FORWARD.

He Defers to the House in Relation to the Income Tax.

Washington, April 27.—Senator Lindsay was the first Senator to speak this morning. He made a telling blow against Hill and against the policy of the so-called "Conservatives." The galleries on the Democratic side of the chamber are crowded, and those on the Republican side were well filled. He is speaking from the desk recently occupied by Senator Ransom, of North Carolina. Nearly every Democratic Senator is on the floor and he is given the closest attention.

In opening his address Judge Lindsay said:

"The Democracy of the country have just criticized the Wilson bill, because it falls in many respects to cure inequalities and remove oppressive discriminations. Criticism has been even more severe upon the action of the Finance Committee in reporting amendments modifying in the interests of the manufacturers, some of the provisions of the Wilson bill. But Democrats in every section of the country, with the greatest unanimity, agree that the pending bill, with or without the proposed amendments, is infinitely better than the existing tariff laws; and that it is the imperative duty of the Democratic members of this body to press this bill to a final vote, and at the earliest practicable time remove the uncertainty that aggravates the existing condition of business affairs.

"If, as I believe, and, as in my opinion, a large majority of the people believe, Democratic tariff reform is necessary to equalize taxation, and is consistent with the highest possible conditions of national prosperity; we should have that reform now, and at once. It will hasten the return of better times, upon an enduring and constitutional basis, and will satisfy the people that prohibitive tariff taxes are no longer to stand in the way of our agricultural products being freely sold in the markets of the world or exchanged upon a reasonable basis for commodities necessary for the comforts of that great body of American consumers, who do not and cannot receive the benefits of the bounty and subsidies distributed to the favored few, under the guise of protection."

After reviewing the contest in the National Convention of 1892, and showing the extreme ground taken by the New York delegation under the lead of Flower, Murphy, Stocum, and Sickles, Judge Lindsay said:

"I am free to say the Wilson bill is not my ideal of real Democratic tariff reform, and the amendments proposed by the Finance Committee are in many respects open to serious criticism. But I realize that we cannot have all we ought to have, nor all the country has a right to expect, by the exercise of power and duty of reforming our system of tariff taxation."

"My objections to the main go to the extreme conservatism, rather than to the radical character of the proposed changes. But in order to secure the passage of a Democratic tariff law, removing some and modifying others of the most odious and oppressive features of existing laws, and opening the doors in some respects, to greater freedom of trade, I am ready to sink personal predilections, and join with my party friends, and all others who agree with us upon this great subject, and at the earliest possible time enact this bill, with all of its imperfections, into a law."

Judge Lindsay followed this declaration by an analysis of census reports, by which he showed that the tariff on imported articles imposed by the Wilson bill was greater than the total wage cost of leading articles of merchandise. Then he said:

FOR HARMONY.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SENATE GETTING TOGETHER ON THE TARIFF.

A Number of Changes Agreed Upon by Way of Compromise.

Washington, April 26.—President Cleveland is confident that the kickers in the Senate will not desert, or long delay the Wilson Tariff Bill. To Editor J. M. Head, of the Nashville American, who called at the White House this morning, the President said most emphatically that the Tariff Bill will pass the Senate and become a law. He believed it would come to a vote by the first of June. Speaking of the outlook for his party, Mr. Cleveland expressed the greatest confidence. He said that the new tariff law would give satisfaction and prosperity to the country, and the Democratic party would successfully stand upon the achievements in the present Congress.

There has been internal dissensions and differences as to what duties should be lowered or entirely removed, but those would not survive the passage of the bill.

With reference to the Coxey movement, the President was very severe. It was a serious matter and liable to cause trouble. He criticized the press and the agitators who had been given by widespread publication details of the march, and declared that the latter should have been ignored or contemptuously condemned.

The efforts of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee and only Democratic Senators to compromise their differences on the tariff are meeting with success, and increase the prospects of the bill being passed. An agreement was practically completed today by which a number of changes will be made in the bill. The principal changes to be made in accordance with this agreement are in the income tax and the sugar schedule. The sugar men have been from the first clamorous for an ad valorem instead of a specific duty, and their change has been conceded. The details have been carefully worked out, and there is little doubt that the sugar schedule will be entirely supplanted by a new one, which will provide a uniform duty of 40 per cent ad valorem with an addition of one-eighth of a cent for refined sugar.

The principal change in the income tax is a provision for a limitation of the time it shall remain in operation. There is another matter of detail that has not yet been absolutely agreed upon, but the principal having been conceded, the Senators who have the compromise in hand do not consider that there is any possibility of failure on account of the period. It will probably be about five or six years. There will be no change in the rate of taxation, which will be left at two per cent on amounts in excess of \$4,000.

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Another Heavy Shock.
Mother Earth has a Bad Case of the Shivers.

Athens, April 27.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 9:20 o'clock this evening. It lasted 15 seconds.

The weekly Epithanion procession was in progress and the cathedral was crowded. A terrible panic was avoided only by the presence of mind of Premier Triopipi, who addressed the congregation and calmed their fears, after which they dispersed without disorder.

Dispatches received up to 11:30 indicate the earthquake was felt throughout Greece. The town of Atalanti of 3,000 inhabitants, which had been but slightly injured by previous shocks, was nearly leveled to the ground. Two-thirds of the buildings were reduced to heaps of ruins and the rest were badly damaged.

The destruction of Thebes was completed and but a house in the town was left standing. Laimi suffered less, although scores of business houses were damaged so badly as to be uninhabitable. Part of the prison collapsed and about sixty convicts were caught in the wreck. The number of dead and injured is not known. A number of prisoners, however, escaped unhurt.

Larissa, Volo, Calcis and Patros were shaken more severely than Athens. Stone walls were split and roofs were rent in hundreds of buildings in the four towns. Terror reigns on the islands of Syria and Zante. Repeated shocks have been felt there in the last two days. Small villages have been half ruined, and hundreds of families have been driven to live in the fields, unsheltered and ill fed.

Although all of the deaths caused by the earthquakes were supposed to be known two days ago, but the last three hundred persons had lost their lives before the shocks of this evening and which have probably swelled the number. The destruction of life and property has been far greater than in Zante last year. The sufferers are hoping for aid abroad, as the provision made here is entirely inadequate.

At Atalanti the suffering will be especially severe. The ground there is torn and the streets are seamed, hence the people are afraid to seek shelter under the old wall, and are living in the open air. It is raining this evening and as on the previous nights of the week the air is raw, the exceptional coolness of the weather has done much to increase the misery of the people, and many fear that the end is not yet. The people living in those sections visited by the earthquake are in truly a pitiable condition, the most of them being almost destitute of the absolute necessities of life, and unless speedy and substantial relief is afforded them by the outside world there is bound to be a great deal of suffering. Their case seems to be one to enlist the sympathies of the generous.

IN EPIGY.
Senator Wolcott Hanged in a Western Mining Camp.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 28.—Senator Wolcott has been hanged in a Western mining camp in the Cripple Creek district, with the inscription on his back: "Down with plutocracy." The reason for the act was the Senator's recent speech on the Coxey movement.

Panics and their Causes.
I have described the condition that precedes a panic, and have attempted to show that as long as human nature and knowledge remain as now, this condition will of necessity be reached every sixteen to twenty years, after a panic. Let us now see why a panic, sooner or later, is sure to follow this condition. Even when the whole country has reached the point indicated, why can not people continue to "kate" as before.

Many answer, "Because of a lack of confidence." It is estimated that ninety-four and a half per cent. of all business transactions are carried on through the instrumentality of the credit system, by means of drafts, notes, checks, book accounts, etc., actual money being used only for about five and a half per cent. of the transaction. When confidence is lost this credit is refused, and of necessity a panic follows. But here the lack of confidence theorists stop, and imagine that they have solved the whole problem. They remind one of an ignorant doctor who when asked the cause of his patient's death answered "heart failure." What we want to know is the cause of the heart failure, and so here we want to know the cause of the "lack of confidence." Many people imagine that it comes without cause, and others attribute it now to one cause and again to another, and many will be found assigning wholly repugnant causes; thus President Cleveland and many other able statesmen seem to believe that the lack of confidence which produced the panic of 1893 was caused wholly by the Sherman act, while Stewart, Teller and other followers are firmly convinced that it was caused by the demonization of silver in 1873, and the threatened repeal of the Sherman act. Many tariff for revenue only Democrats believe that it was caused by the trouble came from the repeal of that act. If we will but consider the fact that the panic of 1873 followed eleven years after the Walker Tariff of 1846, which was the nearest approach to a revenue tariff that we ever had, and that the panic of 1873 followed twelve years after the Morrill Tariff, which was the most protective in history up to that date, we will begin to doubt the efficacy of either free trade or protection to either produce or prevent panics. So also we find free silver in 1837 and 1857, and the gold standard only in 1873 and 1893. Unless, therefore, like causes produce opposite effects, or the same effects can be produced by opposite causes, we can not attribute the panic of 1893, or any of the others, to silver legislation.—J. T. Bullitt, Jr., in May Southern Magazine, Louisville.

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SAVOYARD STATES IT.

Why the Price of Wheat is Low.

Once there was a man named Franklin—Benjamin Franklin—a New Englander. For aught I know that most interesting thing in Boston, Franklin's sign, is one of the constituents of Mr. Lodge's successor in the House of Representatives. Franklin was not the scholar in politics; but he was far better—he was the wise man in politics. When Franklin was negotiating the treaty between the victorious revolutionaries and Great Britain, more than one hundred years ago, he vainly strove to have an article incorporated in that treaty providing for an absolute free trade between the united colonies and the mother country forever. Unfortunately the statesmen of England then were as blind as our Lodges and Reeds are now, and this wisest of all his countrymen thus wrought in futility.

Had Franklin prevailed he would have rendered his country an incalculable service. Not only has protection destroyed our foreign carrying trade, while free trade has increased England's three hundred per cent; but at last protection has succeeded in greatly impairing our grain growing industry. It will be many a long day before the Northwest produces dollar wheat. England has attended to that. We would not trade with her on fair terms, so she expended hundreds of millions developing other wheat belts, and those other wheat belts have played the mischief with the western farmer. Had we traded with England on equitable terms, India wheat would never have brought down the price of Chicago wheat—never. There are people who think the so called demonization of silver did it. They are much mistaken. Protection did it. India furnished to the world's grain supply in 1891, 235,000,000 bushels of wheat. That is what is the matter with the American farmer. India wheat has demonized prices, and wheat has demonized prices, and there would have been no competition in the grain markets of the world if India but for the blind stupidity of the Kelleys, the McKineys, the Beebees, the Lodges, and the McKineys. England is whetting the same knife for the Southern cotton planter. Last year the East Indies threw on the markets 1,250,000 bales of cotton. That, and not the treatment of silver, is what is the matter with our Gulf States. And this competition becomes far more threatening yearly. It is due to protection, and the cure for it is free trade.

SHERIDAN.

Mrs. Sue Moore spent last week at R. E. Moore's, near Forest Grove. Will Beard, of Levisa, visits in our little village once a week. G. A. Terry and wife visited E. P. Hill's family last long since. Duke Bettis has returned from a visit to relatives in Georgia. Mrs. Lizzie Thomas has been quite sick, but is convalescing. Charlie Strother, of Owenton, Ky., visited relatives in this county week before last. Wm. Grubbs and wife have moved into their new residence, near here. L. L. Bebout is sapping boards for pasture. Mrs. Ida Moore spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Annie Franklin. C. E. Donkey and family spent Sunday at D. E. Gilliland's. Misses Cora Clark and Kitty Beard went to Marion last week. C. E. Weldon, of Tolu, passed through here Friday, en route for Marion. Miss Ora Pierce was thrown from a horse while returning home from church the fourth Sunday, but was not seriously injured. Drummers plentiful, times hard, and news scarce.

A Woman Juror.

Rockford, Ill., April 26.—For the first time in the history of Winnebago county a woman has been placed on the list of petit jurors for the present term of court, Miss Alice Schmauss, a very prominent young lady socially, bearing this unique honor. Her name appears on the jury list as Al. Schmauss, from the sixth ward, which is the name she is familiarly known by. Miss Schmauss is a resident of the ward, can vote at school elections, and is intelligent and qualified. Her name was drawn through an apparent oversight of Supervisor Law in going over the tax list, but as she does not come under the head of any of the exemptions and possesses all the qualifications named by the statutes, her best friends are urging her to serve.

For dyspepsia or stomach derangements no other remedy can be found so pleasant, prompt, and effective as first dose. for sale by Moore & Orme.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills.

For dyspepsia or stomach derangements no other remedy can be found so pleasant, prompt, and effective as first dose. for sale by Moore & Orme.

CASTORIA

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any other medicine known to me." H. A. ARNOLD, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 16th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CRYSTAL COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PROVIDENCE LETTER.

Thinking that a news letter from this place might be of interest to some of your readers, I send you these items.

People complain some of the hard times, but as yet none have signified their intention of joining Mr. Coxey's army.

Trade with the merchants, while not large, is sustaining.

Three million pounds of tobacco have been bought here since Christmas, for which has been paid \$120,000.

Two hundred hands are employed in fitting this tobacco for the foreign market.

The coal industry, though still in its infancy, employs one hundred men in the various mines.

We have neat hotels, said to be well kept and patronized. We have no opera house, and are consequently shut out from that source of amusement. But occasionally we have entertainments given by our home talent one of which will take place on the 27th inst.

Some building is going all the while, but we have no building boom, and I hope will not have for a long time.

Providence has been a prohibition town for fifteen years, but you could always get a dram if you wanted it; and if you had the money you could get two.

We have four schools here; three of these are of a primary character, taught by ladies.

The M. F. Academy, under charge of Prof. Coleman, who has taught here twenty five years, enrolled ninety pupils since January. The Spring Term of this school will close on the first of June, and the Normal or Teachers term will commence on Monday following.

We are not behind in religious activity. The Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians have good houses of worship, able pastors, and maintain Sunday Schools.

The Methodists have a nice house, nearly completed, which they will dedicate about the last of the present month.

T. G. Montgomery and wife, T. K. Givens and wife, and Mrs. J. W. Givens will leave on the 8th of May for the Southern Baptist Convention which meets this year at the city of Dallas, Texas.

Hon. W. O. Head, a member of the last Legislature, and a prominent tobacco dealer of Louisville, spent a few days this week with friends and relatives here.

R. L. Jackson and wife, of Carlisle, and Annie Liddle, of Union county, spent Sunday in Providence.

Joe Travis is our stock merchant, and his intention is to ship a car load each week.

C. C. Todd.

HOME AND FARM.

Coffee boiled longer than one minute is coffee spoiled.

To polish jewelry use paste of powdered chalk and spirits of wine.

If a baby has the hiccup, moisten a little sugar with a drop of vinegar and feed it.

To detach a fish bone from the throat, swallow a raw egg as quickly as it can be obtained.

Warm dishes for the table by immersing them in hot water, not by standing them on a hot stove.

Bathing the feet in cold water immediately after getting them wet will prevent one from taking cold.

If the white of an egg is immediately applied to a burn it will take away the pain and prevent a scar.

In severe paroxysms of coughing, a tablespoonful of glycerine in a glass of hot milk will give almost instantaneous relief.

Mix stove blacking with spirits of turpentine. It will take off the rust polish easier, and stay glossy longer than when water is used.

When you are hurried and a postage stamp will not stick, moisten it and rub it on the flap of an envelope and then put it quickly in place.

The hogs should have a good pasture, well watered, where they can with a little extra obtain a good living and make a satisfactory growth.

An expert in the dairy business says that milk cows fed on cut hay and buckwheat meal give a good flow of milk and make good rich, yellow butter.

A small teaspoonful of powdered borax added to a bowl of cold starch will give more stiffness to linen than any of the numerous things you have tried.

To clean marble boil four ounces of soft soap with four of powdered whiting and one soda. Apply hot and let remain on the marble for a day or two.

Any stain upon the hand or under the finger nails can be easily removed with kerosene. Wash immediately after with kerosene. Immediately after using apply cold cream to prevent hardening the skin.

Add a tablespoonful of borax to a pan of hot soap; put your table silverware in it and let it stand two hours, rinse it with clear water and polish with a soft rag or chamois.

Combining and rubbing the scalp of the head with the hand draws the blood up the surface of the head, and not only relieves headache, but adds new strength to the hair.

Cocoanut Drops.—Grate one cocoanut and add to it one-half its weight in sugar, and the white of an egg whipped to a stiff froth. Mix all together thoroughly and on buttered white paper in a pan. Bake for fifteen minutes.

When it is desired to use carbolic acid as a disinfectant it should be mixed with boiling water. This promptly overcomes the usual antagonism between the acid and the water and converts them into a permanent solution, which will keep for weeks.

Cream Walnuts.—Dissolve one pound of powdered sugar in half a teaspoonful of water; boil five minutes and cool slowly, keeping it constantly stirred; flavor when cold; if not stiff enough to handle, work in a little more sugar; roll into small balls, press half an English walnut into side and drop into gran, and harden.

"Inseed" is the voice.

"Inseed" is the voice. "Little Jack Horn" both he "Chafer" and the "Flower" indurate "Piper," were difficult and lie if given the extreme.

grateful. A violin play was a ed with the fiddlers in the t dampen it with technique and morning until a quartet of removed easily and touched the

Orange Float.—Add three lemons to a quart of water; put in a saucepan with double sugar; set on the fire until it boils; stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and set aside to cool. Peel six large oranges, slice and lay in a deep glass dish; pour the mixture over. Spread the top with meringue, and serve very cold with sponge cake.

Snow Custard.—Dissolve half a box gelatine in a cup of cold water; add one pint of boiling water; two cups of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Beat the whites of three eggs; add to the mixture when cold, a spoonful at a time. Mix carefully until thick, and pour in small cups to mold. When firm turn out in a large dish, and pour custard flavored with vanilla around it. Serve with white cake.